

## § 52.2221

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–00 Edition)

(e) [Reserved]

[64 FR 35012, June 30, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 37410, July 12, 1999; 64 FR 38582, July 19, 1999; 64 FR 49397, Sept. 13, 1999; 64 FR 59628, Nov. 3, 1999; 64 FR 60346, Nov. 5, 1999; 65 FR 1070, Jan. 7, 2000; 65 FR 2880, Jan. 19, 2000]

### § 52.2221 Classification of regions.

The Tennessee plan was evaluated on the basis of the following classifications:

Air quality control region	Pollutant				
	Particulate matter	Sulfur oxides	Nitrogen dioxide	Carbon monoxide	Photochemical oxidants (hydrocarbons)
Eastern Tennessee-Southwestern Virginia Interstate .....	I	I	III	III	III
Tennessee River Valley-Cumberland Mountains Intrastate .....	I	I	III	III	III
Middle Tennessee Intrastate .....	I	II	III	III	I
Western Tennessee Intrastate .....	I	III	III	III	III
Chattanooga Interstate .....	I	II	III	III	III
Metropolitan Memphis Interstate .....	I	III	III	III	I

[37 FR 10894, May 31, 1972, as amended at 39 FR 16347, May 8, 1974]

### § 52.2222 Approval status.

(a) With the exceptions set forth in this subpart, the Administrator approves Tennessee's plans for the attainment and maintenance of the national standards under section 110 of the Clean Air Act. Furthermore, the Administrator finds the plans thus far submitted satisfy all requirements of Part D, Title I, of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977, except as noted below. In addition, continued satisfaction of the requirements of Part D for the ozone portion of the SIP depends on the adoption and submittal of RACT requirements by July 1, 1980, for the sources covered by CTGs issued between January 1978 and January 1979 and on adoption and submittal by each subsequent January of additional RACT requirements for sources covered by CTGs issued by the previous January.

(b) New source review permits issued pursuant to section 173 of the Clean Air Act will not be deemed valid by EPA unless the provisions of Section V of the emission offset interpretative rule (Appendix S of 40 CFR part 51) are met.

(c) EPA approves Nashville/Davidson County, Tennessee's VOC Regulation No. 7, Section 7-1(11), which replaces the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) with a definition for VOC that is consistent with the EPA approved definition. The EPA approved definition defines VOC as any organic compound that participates in atmos-

pheric photochemical reactions. However, it excludes organic compounds which have negligible photochemical reactivity. These compounds are as follows: methane, ethane, methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane), CFC-113 (trichlorotrifluoroethane), methylene chloride, CFC 11 (trichlorofluoromethane), CFC-12 (dichlorodifluoromethane), CFC-22 (chlorodifluoromethane), FC-23 (trifluoromethane), CFC-114 (dichlorotetrafluoroethane), CFC-115 (chloropentafluoroethane). It is also our understanding that by adopting the EPA approved definition, Nashville/Davidson County, Tennessee will use EPA approved test methods for VOC.

[45 FR 53817, Aug. 13, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 4021, Jan. 27, 1989; 55 FR 18726, May 4, 1990]

### § 52.2223 Compliance schedules.

(a) *Federal compliance schedules—State program.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the owner or operator of any boiler or furnace of more than 250 million Btu per hour heat input subject to the requirements of Chapter 1200-3-14 of the Rules and Regulations of Tennessee as contained in the Tennessee implementation plan, shall notify the Administrator, no later than January 1, 1974, of his intent to utilize either low-sulfur fuel or stack gas desulfurization to meet these requirements.

(2) Any owner or operator of a stationary source subject to paragraph